

MELIK-STEPANYAN, A.M.; EYSYMONT, L.O., redaktor; ALEKSANDROV, V.I.
Tehnicheskiy redaktor.

[Stabilizers of film speed] Stabilizatory skorosti kinofil'ma.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1955. 106 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Motion-picture projectors)

MELIK-STEFANYAN, A.M.

Illumination of the image plane with relation to the rectangular
exit pupil of the optical system. Trudy LIKI no.3:102-109 '55.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra kinoapparatury.
(Optics, Geometrical)

MELIK-STEPANYAN, Aram Matveyevich; PROVOROV, Sergey Mikhaylovich;
EYSYMONT, L.O., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Parts and mechanisms of motion-picture equipment] Detali i
mekhanizmy kinoapparatury. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo "Iskusstvo,"
1959. 431 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Motion-picture projection--Equipment and supplies)

MELIK-STEPANYAN, A.M.

Design of the printing sprocket. Trudy LIKI no. 5:101-109
'59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra kinoapparatury Leningradskogo instituta kinoinzhenerov.
(Motion-picture photography--Equipment and supplies)

MELIK-STEPANYAN, A. M.

"Lenkinap" magnetolectric mirror modulator. Tekh.kino i telev.
4 no.9:31-38 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

BARBANEL', S.R.; MELIK-STEPANYAN, A.M.; SOLOMONIK, A.V.

Investigating the wow coefficient of the speed stabilizers
of sound reproducing systems. Trudy LIKI no.8:3-12 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra kinofotoapparatury Leningradskogo instituta
kinoinzhenerov.

(Sound—Recording and reproducing)
(Motion-picture projectors—Testing)

MELIK-STEPANYAN, A.M.

Balancing the flywheel-stabilizers of the speed of film motion.
Trudy LIKI no.11:25-27 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra kinofotoapparatury Leningradskogo instituta kinoinzhenerov.

GOLDOVSKIY, Yevsey Mikhaylovich, prof.; PROVOROV, S.M., prof.,
retsenzent; BLYUMBERG, I.B., retsenzent; MELIK-STEPANYAN,
A.M., retsenzent; TSIRULINA, Z.V., dots., retsenzent;
TSIVKIN, M.V., retsenzent; EYSYMONT, L.O., red.

[Fundamentals of motion-picture techniques] Osnovy kino-
tekhniki. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1965. 634 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

MELIK-TANGIYEV, Z.I.
NAZIROV, R.K.; MELIK-TANGIYEV, Z.I.; LEYTMAN, B.M.

Achievements of petroleum construction workers on the 40th
Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Azerb.neft.khoz.
36 no.11:39-40 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Azerbaijan--Construction industry)

VEZIROV, S.A.; MELIK-TANGIYEV, Z.I.

Pile driving by the turbodrill method. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37
no.10:37-40 0 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Apsheron Archipelago--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

MELIK-VARTANYAN, K.A.

Chebyshev's attenuation conditions in the suppression band of
electric filters. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk. 10 no.6:43-52
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Laboratoriya elektrotehniki AN ArmSSR.
(Electric filters)

MELIK-VARDANYAN, K.A.

Synthesis of linear passive two-terminal networks with a given
function of resistance having two zeros and two poles. Izv.
AN Arm.SSR,Ser..tekh. nauk 11 no. 3:9-16 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Laboratoriya elektrotehniki AN ArmSSR.
(Electric networks)

MELIK-VARTANYAN, K. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Application of Chebyshev's polynomials of a complex argument toward the calculation of electrical circuits." Moscow, 1960. 27 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst); 150 copies; price not given; bibliography on pp 26-27 (17 entries); (KL, 50-60) ¹³⁴

S/173/60/013/001/003/005
A104/A029

9.2550

AUTHOR: Melik-Vartanyan, K.A.

TITLE: Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in the Complex Region

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 45-55

TEXT: The author refers to References 5 and 2 and states that the Chebyshev function is the optimum solution of the function of the standardized characteristic rating of electric filters; in this event synthesis produces the smallest number of cells. The application of Chebyshev function $T_n(\Omega)$ leads to the conclusion that a definite dependence exists between attenuation functions, phase coefficients of bridge and chain structures and functions T_n . The characteristic transmission efficiency of symmetric chains and bridge filters is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Trigonometric and algebraic expressions of Chebyshev polynomials are given. All zeros of these polynomials are real and prime $T_n(x)$; they are distributed only on the basic section $[-1, 1]$ and increase indefinitely with the increase of n. All maxima are equal to +1, all minima to -1. Outside the

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Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in
the Complex Region

basic section polynomials loose their vibrational character and increase or decrease monotonously as shown in Figure 3. Based on solutions obtained from 28 equations contained in the paper the following values were determined: frequency characteristics of attenuation and phase coefficient of chain circuits on the complex plain Ω ; attenuation and phase coefficient functions and Chebyshev polynomials of the complex argument Ω ; attenuation and phase coefficient functions of bridge circuits and Chebyshev polynomials of the complex argument Ω . On the complex plain Ω the family of confocal ellipses corresponds to various permanent values of the natural attenuation b and the family of confocal hyperbolae to various permanent values of the phase measure a . Ellipses and hyperbolae form families of orthogonal functions (Fig. 4). The representation of four terminals in the form of polynomials of complex variables is expedient as it permits their moduli to be represented on a complex plain in the form of a family of curves. Cassini ovals correspond particularly to moduli of second degree hyperbolic functions which represent characteristics of symmetric bridge structures and T- and Π -shaped chain structures. The families of curves obtained can act as

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A104/A029

Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in
the Complex Region

Nomograms for the solution of problems on filters with the evaluation of losses.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrotehniki, AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Electrical
Engineering of the AS of the Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1959

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Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in
the Complex Region

Figure 2:

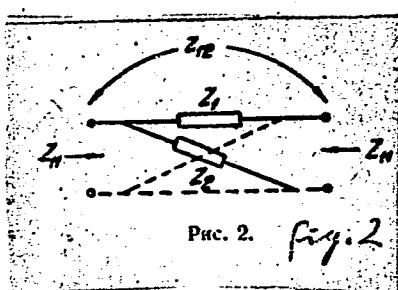


FIG. 2. fig. 2

Figure 1:

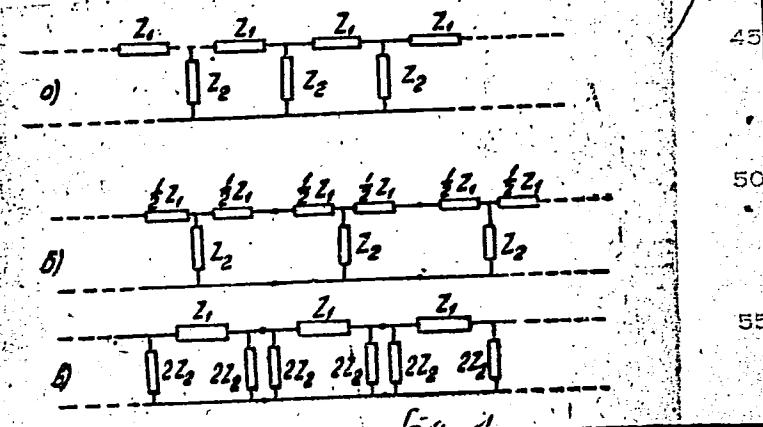


Fig. 1

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Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in the Complex Region

Figure 3:

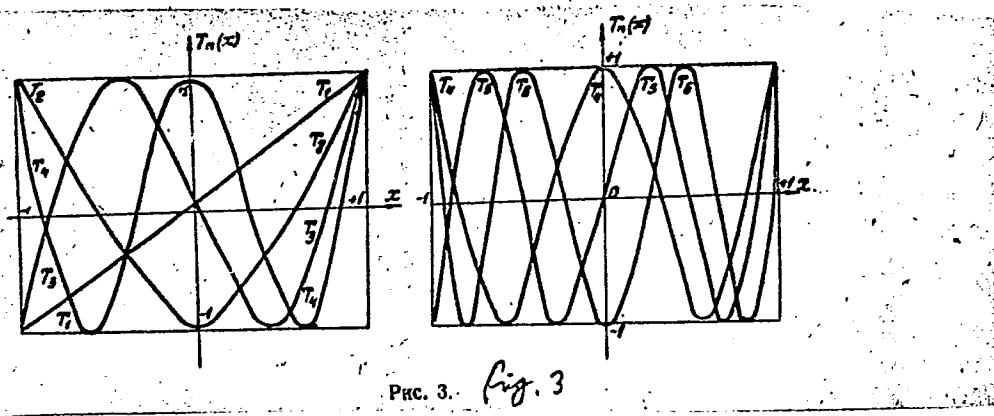


FIG. 3. fig. 3

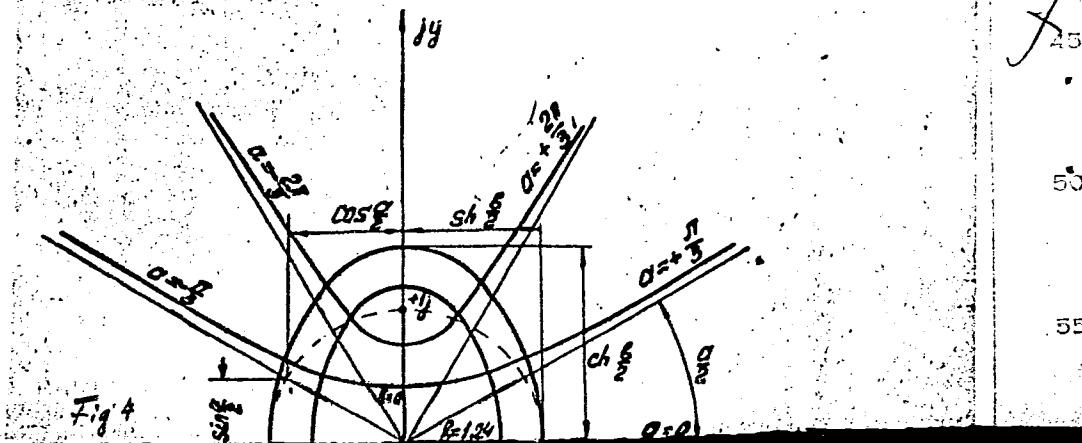
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A104/A029

Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in the Complex Region

Figure 4:



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A104/A029

Attenuation and Phase Coefficient of Electric Filters and Chebyshev Polynomials in the Complex Region

Figure 4:

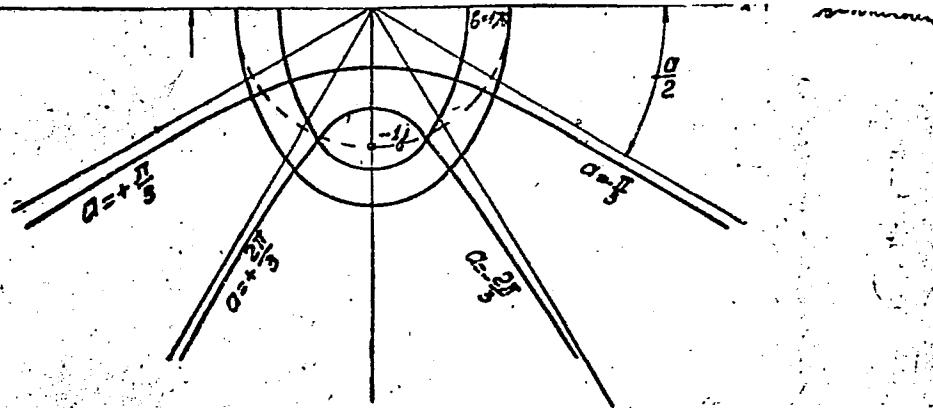


FIG. 4. Fig. 4

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9.3230S/173/60/013/004/001/003
D203/D301AUTHOR: Melik-Vartanyan, K.A.

TITLE: Some problems concerning the use of Chebyshev polynomials from a complex argument in the design of electric filters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk. Izvestiya, v. 13, no. 4, 1960, 3 - 15

TEXT: The author introduces a new way in which Chebyshev functions can be applied to the design of filters. By considering Chebyshev polynomials in the complex plane, he derives design nomograms which in addition to giving filter parameters, can also be useful for assessing the effect of losses on the frequency characteristics. The construction of the nomogram is based on the geometric interpretation of the moduli of Chebyshev hyperbolic functions, $|T_n(\Omega)|$, in the complex plane Ω . The functions are given by Eqs. 7a, b, c, d which are derived

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Some problems concerning the use... D203/D301

by establishing an identity between Chebyshev polynomials in
 the explicit form and a set of suitable hyperbolic functions....
 (Eqs. 7a, b, c, d).

$$|T_{h_1}(\Omega)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{b}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = |\Omega|$$

$$|T_{h_2}(\Omega)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2 b + \cos^2 a} = 2 |\Omega - j \cos \frac{\pi}{4}| |\Omega + j \cos \frac{\pi}{4}|$$

$$|T_{h_3}(\Omega)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{3}{2} b + \sin^2 \frac{3}{2} \alpha} \quad a=2^2 |\Omega| |\Omega - j \cos \frac{\pi}{6}| |\Omega + j \cos \frac{\pi}{6}|$$

$$|T_{h_4}(\Omega)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2 2b + \cos^2 2\alpha} = 2^3 |\Omega - j \cos \frac{\pi}{8}| |\Omega + j \cos \frac{\pi}{8}|$$

$$|\Omega - j \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}| |\Omega + j \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}|$$

(7a,b,c,d)

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Some problems concerning the use... D203/D301

The loci of $/Th_n(\Omega)/ = M = \text{const.}$ for different values of M are as follows. For $/Th_1(\Omega)/ = M = \text{const.}$, a family of concentric circles with its center at the origin.

$$x^2 + y^2 = M^2 \quad (8a)$$

For $Th_2(\Omega) = M = \text{const.}$ Cassini ovals are given by

$$\left[x^2 + (y - \cos \frac{\pi}{4})^2 \right] \left[x^2 + (y + \cos \frac{\pi}{4})^2 \right] = \frac{M^2}{4}; \quad (9a)$$

For $/Th_3(\Omega)/ = M = \text{const}$ and higher order functions the nature of curves is the same as that for $/Th_2(\Omega)/$, i.e. the product of the distances from a point on the curve to the nulls of the polynomial is constant. The curves can be derived using

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Some problems concerning the use...

the "pythagorian" relation.

$$M^2 = \sinh^2 n \frac{b}{2} + \begin{cases} \sin^2 n \frac{a}{2} & n = 1, 3, \dots \\ \cos^2 n \frac{a}{2} & n = 2, 4, \dots \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

To complete the nomogram a family of curves of constant phase a is added. These curves are confocal hyperbolae represented by Eq. 12 and their points of intersection with the locus of $/Th_n(\zeta)$ give discreet values of attenuation b .

$$\frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \frac{a}{2}} - \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}} = -1. \quad (12)$$

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Some problems concerning the use... D203/D301

The moduli of Chebyshev hyperbolic functions $\text{Th}_2(\zeta)$ on complex plane ζ shows that the hyperbola of $\alpha = 90^\circ$ is the axis of greatest attenuation. The lemniscate corresponding to $M = 1$ divides the family of curves into two groups, inside the lemniscate lie curves of small, and outside it, of large attenuation. The Y-axis represents the region of ideal filters with the transmission range in the interval $0 \leq y \leq 1$, attenuation range in the interval $1 \leq y \leq \infty$, and the cut-off point at $y = 1$. The region of practical band-pass filters with losses lies to the right of the Y-axis; the l.f. section being above the h.f. sections below the X-axis. The normalized frequency for the ladder-type l.f. filter of Fig. 5d is given by Eq. 18.

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4Z_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2} - \omega^2 LC + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 + (\omega^2 LC)^2 + \omega^2 \frac{R_1}{R_2} LC \left(k + \frac{1}{k}\right)}} \quad (18)$$

$$+ j \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sqrt{-\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \omega^2 LC + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 + (\omega^2 LC)^2 + \omega^2 \frac{R_1}{R_2} LC \left(k + \frac{1}{k}\right)}}$$

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Some problems concerning the use...

By substituting in this equation the Heaviside condition
 $k = \frac{L/R_2}{R_1 C} = 1$, it is seen that only the imaginary component

of Ω is frequency dependent. This means that in the l.f. region the axis of the normalized frequencies Ω is parallel to the y-axis. A further analysis of Eq. 18 shows that the Heaviside condition is indispensable for obtaining optimum parameters to produce the lowest attenuation in the transmission range. This is also valid for the h.f. filter of Fig. 5c, for which the normalized frequencies axis is a semi-circle with radius $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{R_1}$. The point of intersection of the normalized

frequencies axis with the lemniscate ($M = 1$) is the cut-off

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Some problems concerning the use...

point. To determine filter parameters from a nomogram, given the attenuation b_c and cut-off frequency ω_c , the point b_c is located on the lemniscate and the values of y_c and x are read off. Then for a l.f. filter... (Eq. 24)... and for an h.f. filter ... (Eq. 25)....

$$y_c = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{2} \omega_c \sqrt{LC}$$

$$\frac{L}{R_2} = R_1 C$$

(24)

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$$\begin{aligned} \chi_c &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_1}}}{\frac{R_2}{R_1} + m^2 LC} & (25) \\ \chi_c &= \frac{\omega_c}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{LC}}{\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \omega_c^2 LC} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{L}{R_1} = R_2 C \end{aligned}$$

To solve the system of equations (24) or (25) for the four unknown C, L, R_1, R_2 , either R_1 or R_2 can be expressed in terms of the capacitance of the capacitor chosen for a particular design. When the load impedance is given, the necessary fourth equation is derived from the condition of load matching. In conclusion, the author considers that the main advantage of the method is the ease with which losses in separate filter sections can be determined. The disadvantage is that it is restricted only to filters with identical elements, whereas modern complex filters consist invariably of combinations of

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S/173/60/013/004/001/003
D203/D301

Some problems concerning the use...

k- and m- sections. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 4
Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. Ther reference to the English-
language publication reads as follows: E. Guillemin, Communica-
tion networks, vo. 11, 1947.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrotehniki AN Armyanskoy SSR
(Institute of Electrical Power Engineering,
AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 10; 1960

Card 9/10

PLYUSHCHEV, B.M.; MELIK-YEGANOV, N.B., KULIYEV, Sh.A.

Investigating the recuperative-dynamic braking of the automated
asynchronous drive of a drilling rig. Izv. vys. zav., neftegaz.
(MIRA 17;9)
7 no. 385-90 '61.

Z. azerbaydzhanskiy nafta i nefti i gaza imeni Azizbekova.

MELIK-MAGANOV, N.B.

Calculating the characteristics of asynchronous motors with chokes
in a rotor chain during automatic braking of a draw works.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.8:133-137 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Azerbaydshanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Winches)

MELIK-YEGANOV, N.B.

Using a draw works model for studying the regenerative dynamics
of asynchronous motor brakes in order to automate the process of
drill pipe lowering. Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6
no.3:103-108 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.
(Hoisting machinery—Brakes)
(Automatic control)

15-57-1-693

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 110 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Melik-Yeganova, T. B., Aliyev, A. G.

TITLE: High-Resistance Concrete From Coquina-Limestone Rubble
on the Apsheron Peninsula (Vysokoprochnyy beton na
shchebne iz izvestnyaka rukushechnika Apsheronskogo
poluostrova)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-1. stroit. materialov i sooruzheniy,
1955, Nr 5, pp 8-17.

ABSTRACT: Coquina-limestones on the Apsheron Peninsula, having a
strength in the dry state of 70 to 130 kg/cm², when
used as coarse aggregate, may produce concrete with a
strength on the order of 200-250 kg/cm². To do this,
compaction of the concrete with a vibrator is a nece-
ssary procedure, inasmuch as it achieves the greatest
effect and the greatest economy of cement. The fine
limestone material that is given off during the
mechanical crushing of pieces of building stone and

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15-57-1-693

High-Resistance Concrete From Coquina-Limestone Rubble (Cont.)

during preparation of the rubble, in their properties and quality, may completely replace the ordinary normal sands as the fine constituents of concrete. In manufacturing concrete with high strength, the use of the fines leads to a somewhat lower expenditure of cement.

V. P. Ye.

Card 2/2

MELIK-YEGANOVA, T. B.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5336

Author: Melik-Yeganova, T. B.; Aliyev, A. G.

Institution: Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Building Materials
and Constructions

Title: High-Strength Concrete with Crushed Shell Rock Limestone from the
Apsheronskiy Peninsula

Original
Publication: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-t. In-ta strukt. materialov i socruzheniy, 1956,
No 5, 8-17

Abstract: Shell rock limestones of the Apsheronskiy Peninsula, having a com-
pression strength of 70-130 kg/cm², in dry state, can be used as
fine and coarse aggregate for concrete of grades 200 and 250 with
an expenditure of Portland cement of grade 250, at 270-365 kg/m³.

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15-57-1-720

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Melik-Yeganova, T. B.

TITLE: Caustic Dolomite as Local Raw Material (Kausticheskiy
dolomit na baze mestnogo syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. in-t stroit. materialov i sooruzheniy,
1956, Nr 5, pp 113-122.

ABSTRACT: The dolomites of the Negramskoye mestorozhdeniye
(deposit) in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR are fully
suitable as raw material for the production of caustic
dolomite and the manufacture of structural materials
made from the caustic dolomite. The optimum tempera-
ture for burning the dolomite to obtain caustic dolo-
mite is 750° to 770°. The dissociation of the mag-
nesium carbonate in these dolomites occurs at 740° to
755°; the calcium carbonate dissociates at 875° to
890°. The powdered caustic dolomite may be kept in a
dry place for 10 to 12 months without changing its
basic properties.

V. P. Ye.

Card 1/1

MELIK-YEGANOVA, T.B.

Designing new quarrying machinery. Stroi.mat. 6 no.1:31-32
(MIRA 13:5)
Ja '60.

1. Direkto. Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy.
(Azerbaijan--Quarries and quarrying--Equipment and supplies)

MELIKA,

Q-6

Rumania/Farm Animals. Honey Bee

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35772

Author : Melika C.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Introduction and Spread of Robinia pseudacacia in Rumania (Vvedeniye i resprostrneniye bol'soy ekatsii v Rumynii)

Orig Pub : Apiculture, 1957, No 5, 8-10

Abstract : Robinia pseudacacia was brought to Europe from North America in 1601. Owing to its ability to acclimatize easily, it spread in northern Europe up to Leningrad. It was introduced into Rumania in the middle of the 18th century, and at present it is widely spread; in southern Rumania, Robinia pseudacacia grows on the sand dunes, forming a belt 200 km. long and 10 km. wide.

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MELIKH-SHAKI+NAZAROVA, G.

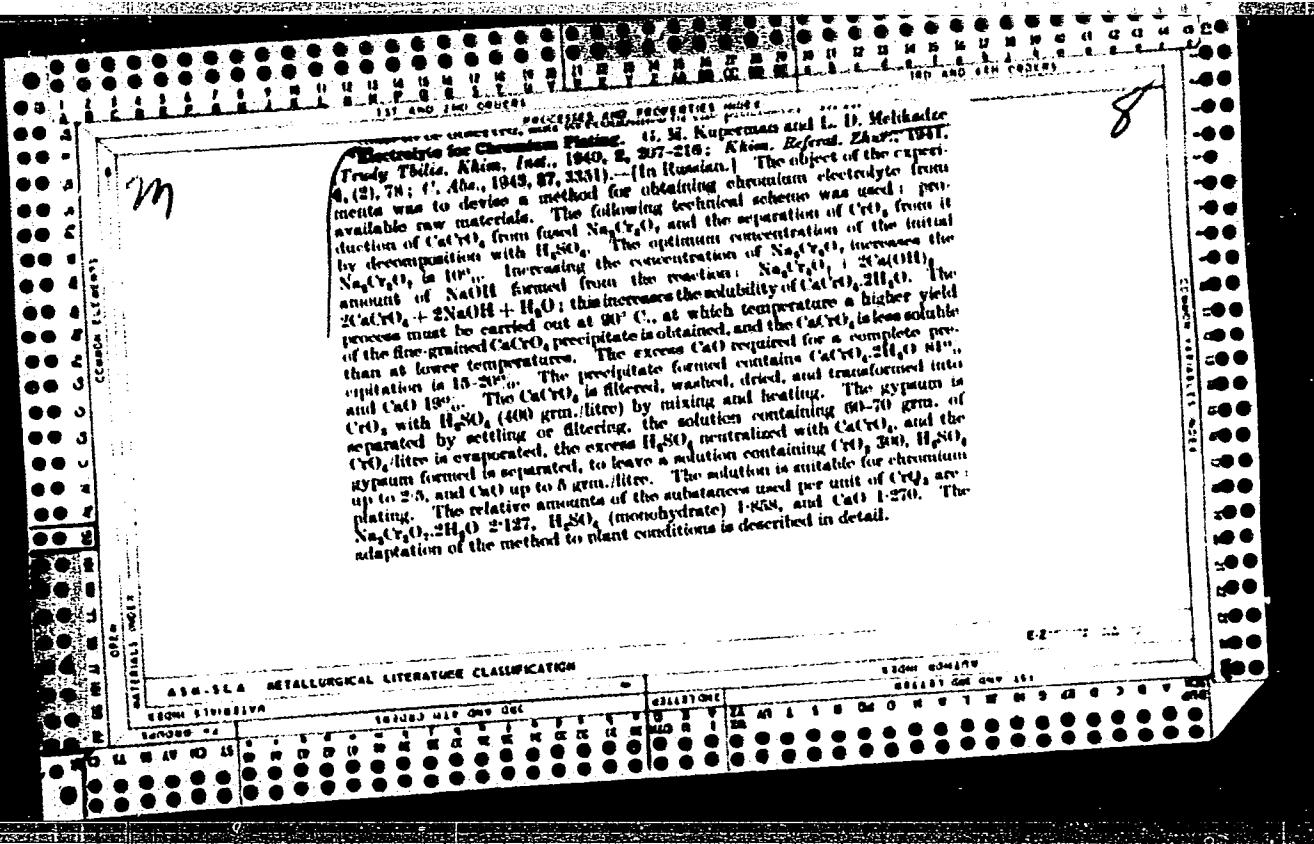
USSR:

Determination of speed of filtration of ground waters by method of marked (radioactive) atoms V. Dreslava, G. Melikh-Schazarova, and I. Tikhans. Latvija PSR Zinatlus Akad. Vestis 1955, No. 3 (Whole No. 92) 09-106 (in Russian). Lab. tests showed that Co^{65} with Co^{60} , Na phosphate with P^{32} , and Na_2SO_4 with S^{35} , as well as several dyes, were all strongly adsorbed on silicates. The loss reached 40-60% in filtration of solns. through a 6-cm thick bed. Thus these compds. were not suitable for tracing the movement of water in ground. Andrew Dravnicka

MELIKADZE, I.G.; LARIN, R.R.; BEZHANOV, F. Kh.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KHUROSHVILI, G., inzh.; TSAGARELI, T., inzh.; ZAMTARADZE, E., inzh.;
BOCHORISHVILI, G., tekhnik; MAYSURADZE, L., laborant; SHUBLADZE, G.,
laborant; PANKRATOVA, Ye., kamnerez.

Investigation of teschenite disintegration by the thermal method.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.3:633-640 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni G.A. Tsulukidze AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
Submitted November 25, 1963.



*Rubber Products**Compounding Ingredients*

Complications containing highly polymerised compounds. I. D. MELLINGER and T. A. ELIAVA (Colloid J., U.S.S.R., 1946, 10, 115-21; Brit. Ab., 1949, 311, 350).—Black lumps of a resin formation found in a Mirnansky oil well were examined with respect to their physico-chemical properties and analysed by selective extraction with solvents. They may be roughly divided into two different forms. The first was a rubber-like inhomogeneous material with occasions of a second material which was black, shiny, and brittle. The first material may be subdivided into four components: oily matter; highly polymerised compounds, benzene extractable; resinous material; and other highly polymerised compounds. 426211

1949

MELIKADEZ, L.D.; BEKAURI, N.G.

Distillation of mineral oil by surface evaporation. Seeb. AN Gruz.SSR
16 no.3:213-220 '55. (MIRA 9:?)

1.Akademija nauk Gruzinskey SSR, Institut khimii imeni P.G.Melikish-
vili. Predstavljane chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.V.TSitsishvili.
(Mineral oils) (Distillation, Destructive)

MENKASHVILI, I. D.

4

1-H1

464C

HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT AROMATIC LIQUEFIED FRACTION IN NORILL PETROLEUM
Nekrasov, L.D. and Eliava, T.A. (Trud. Inst. Khim. Akad. Nauk GruzSSR
(Tbil. Inst. Chem. Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R.), 1956, vol. 12, 73-85). The
fraction obtained by vacuum distillation from 160 to 270° at 0.5 to 1 mm of
mercury was examined. Crystalline aromatic compounds were found, with
intense luminescence and low thermal stability.

JMB R
any

MELIKADZE, L. D.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-14
Application--Treatment of natural gases and
petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimija, No 3, 1957, 9275

Author : Melikadze, L. D., Usharauli, E. A., and Chavchanidze, D. G.

Inst : Georgian Academy of Science

Title : On the Presence in Oil of High-Molecular Compounds Capable of Producing Crystalline Structures

Orig Pub: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, No 4, 317-320 (in Russian)

Abstract: The influence of thermal and catalytic treatment as well as of selective solvents on the separation of high-molecular compounds from petroleum crudes. It has been established that the separation of luminescent crystalline components from the high-molecular aromatic fraction is genetically related to the constitution of the crude and that these

Card 1/2

Melikadze, L.P.

3284. CRYSTALLINE NON-PARAFFIN HYDROCARBONS IN HOOT RESIDUE

Melikidze, L.D., and Elizava, T.A. (1977). *Khimiya i tekhnika vysokomolekulyarnykh soedinenii*, 10, 722-729.

SOLN OF picrate, and soln of the salt of the above, in 100 g. water, containing 95.66, 6.17, colourless, 221-222°, 161-162°; 100 g. of the salt of the above, in 100 g. water, 132-133°, violet; 7, 7, yellow, 160-161°, 160-162°, green; and 93.57, 6.02, yellow, 315-318°, forms a picrate, yellow.

କବିତା

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410010-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410010-8

MELIKADZE, L.D.

✓ Crystalline comparative hydrocarbons in Soviet crude

oil. L. D. Melikadze et al.

C.A. No. 174046

3

4E4

PM
MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410010-8"

MELIKADZE, L.D.; ELIAVA, T.A.

Chromatographic analysis of high molecular weight petroleum fractions.
Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:145-164 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Chromatographic analysis) (Petroleum—Analysis)
(Macromolecular compounds)

MELIKADZE, L.D.; ELIAVA, T.A.

Crystalline nonparaffine hydrocarbons of Noriisk petroleum.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.7:1083-1086 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

I.Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikishvili AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Crystallochemistry) (Hydrocarbons)

MELIKADZE, L. D.

"Crystalline Components of High Molecular Weight Petroleum Fractions"
p. 236

Composition and Properties of the High Molecular Weight Fraction of
Petroleum; Collection of Papers, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 370yp. (Izdat nefti)
2nd Collection of papers publ. by All Conference, Jan 56, Moscow.

This is a study of the crystalline substances obtained from several types of Soviet crudes. Two main groups were separated: luminescent products which were determined to be hydrocarbons (high paraffin content and low resin content) and nonluminescent reddish-blue products (nitrogen containing compounds). Evidently, the high molecular weight compounds contain aromatic rings and other structures of low thermal stability, which fact can be regarded as confirmation of the low-temperature formation of petroleum. There are 2 tables and 19 references of which 14 are Soviet and 5 English.

MELIKADZE, L.D.

7711-5-15-51822

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1951, Nr 16, pp 421 - 422 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Melikadze, L.D.

TITLE: On the Crystalline Components of High-Molecular Petroleum Fractions

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sostav i svoystva vysokomolekul. chasti nefti. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1951, pp 235 - 242

ABSTRACT: Applying the methods of fractional vacuum distillation, selective dissolution (by aniline or phenol), chromatography (adsorbent - active alumina) and fractional crystallization, the author separated from a series of oils crystalline aromatic compounds which are characterized by luminescence and melting points, and for hydrocarbons which form picrates also by the melting points of the latter. It has been established that crystalline components are contained in all investigated oils and according to the character of these components the oils are divided into 3 groups: oils from which luminescent crystalline components of hydrocarbon nature (LC) have been separated, oils containing a non-luminescent red-pomegranate colored nitrogen-containing component (NLC) and oils having components of both forms. Oils containing LC are characterized by a high

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✓

SOV/81-59-15-54822

"On the Crystalline Components of High-Molecular Petroleum Fractions

content of paraffins and a low content of resinous substances (oils from the deposits Ozek-Suat, Izber-Bash, Kara-Bulak and Achi-Kulak). Oils containing principally NLC have a high content of resinous substances and little paraffins (oils of Supsa, Ker-Gez, Romashkino and Nataneb bitumen). Oils of the deposits Norio, Binagady and Mirzaani contain LC and NLC. Some of the separated crystalline products proved to be poorly stable thermally.

B. Englin. ✓

Card 2/2

MELIKADZE, L.D.; USHARAVLI, E.A.; CHAVCHANIDZE, D.G.

Photochemical stability of the luminescence of high molecular weight petroleum fractions. Trudy Inst.khim. Akad.Gruz.SSR 14: 165-176 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Luminescence) (Petroleum products)

MELIKADZE, L. D.

ИЗДАНИЕ ФЛУОРЕСЦИОННЫХ СОЗДАНИЙ НЕФТИ
С ЦЕЛЬЮ ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
В ДИФФЕКТОСКОПИИ МЕТАЛЛОВ

Л. Д. Меликадзе

VII Mendeleyev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979
Abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 15 March 1979.

MELIKADZE, L.D.; ELIAVA, T.A.; USHARAVLI, E.A.; CHAVCHANIDZE, D.G.

High molecular weight aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons. Trudy Inst.
khim. AN Azerb.SSR 17:146-153 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut khimii AN GruzSSR.
(Petroleum—Analysis) (Hydrocarbons)

MELIKADZE, L.D.; ELIAVA, T.A.; BAGRATISHVILI, G.D.

Hydrogenation of high-molecular aromatic hydrocarbons of petroleum
under labile conditions. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.6:657-662 P '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut khimii im. P.G.Melikishvili AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.V.TSitsishvili.
(Hydrogenation) (Aromatic compounds)

ARESHIDZE, Kh.I.; MELIKADZE, L.D., red.: AVALIANI, N.M., red. izd-va;
TOJUA, A.R., tekhn. red.

[Study of the chemical properties of Georgian petroleums and
contact conversion of hydrocarbons in the presence of gumbrin]
Issledovanie khimicheskoi prirody neftei Gruzii i kontaktnykh
prevrashchenii uglevodorodov v prisutstvii gumbrina. Tbilisi,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1960. 232 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Georgia--Petroleum) (Cracking process)

S/081/62/000/012/047/063
B156/B144

AUTHORS: Usharauli, E. A., Melikadze, L. D.

TITLE: The oxidation stability of oil fractions of petroleum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 507, abstract
12M194 (Tr. In-ta khimii AN GruzSSR, v. 15, 1961, 169 - 188)

TEXT: Hydrocarbon fractions being separated from oil fractions of Noriyskaya petroleum by the use of chromatography on silica gel, their stability (St) as regards oxidation has been investigated by the AzNII method. It has been found that the fractions of methane-naphthene hydrocarbons have higher St than the corresponding fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons, and that if the fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons with the lower St are added to those of methane-naphthene hydrocarbons the St of the latter is raised. 46 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MELIKADZE, L.D.

Fluorescence of organic compounds. Trudy Inst.khim.AN Gruz.SSR
16:31-50 '62.
(Organic compounds--Spectra) (Fluorescence)
(MIRA 16:4)

MELIKADZE, L.D.; KIKODZE, G.G.

Determination of side chains in cyclic hydrocarbons. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 28 no.2:153-157 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut khimii imeni P. G.
Melikishvili, Tbilisi. Predstavлено членом-корреспондентом
Академии Г.В. Тбилишвили.
(Hydrocarbons--Analysis)

I-55204-65 EWT(1) PI-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR5012171

UR/0081/65/000/005/B024/B024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 5B166

19

AUTHOR: Melikadze, L. D.; Abashidze, T. G.

B

TITLE: Analysis of "Noriol"

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta khimii, AN GruzSSR, v. 17, 1964, 135-144

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence spectrum, chromatographic analysis

TRANSLATION: The structural-group composition and physicochemical properties (specific weight, molecular weight, refraction index, viscosity, solubility, etc.) of the luminescent liquid Noricl were studied. It is shown there is an average of four rings per molecule with more than half being aromatic. A colorless non-luminescing liquid, a yellowish liquid with a violet glow, a yellowish liquid with a whitish glow, a yellowish-green liquid with fluorescence of the same color, and solid crystalline substances were isolated by chromatographic separation. The fluorescence spectrum of the last liquid fraction extends from 380 to 540 m μ . Solu-

Card 1/2

L 55204-65
ACCESSION NR. AR5012171

tions of crystalline substances have absorption bands in the 240-340 m μ range and fluorescence bands in the 350-450 m μ range. The fluorescence bands in the crystalline state are displaced 100 m μ in the direction of the long waves. The various fractions differed in their photochemical stability. Compounds with yellow-green fluorescence displayed rather weak photostability which is ascribed to the partial dehydrogenation of the benzene rings.

SUB CODE: GC, OP

ENCL: 00

gw
Card 2/2

MELIKADZE, L.D.; VASHAKIDZE, E.Ya.; GURGENIDZE, Z.I.

Flare-up of fluorescent solutions of some condensed aromatic hydrocarbons under ultraviolet irradiation. Soob. AN GruzSSR
37 no.2:305-310 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikishvili AN GruzSSR. Submitted
July 23, 1964.

L A 7316-61 RPD-2/EMT(1)/KWP(1) Pg-4/pk-4/pl-4/pq-4 IMP(c) GG/BB/OS

5/01/00/64/000/000/0629/0043

ACCESSION NR: AT5007876

AUTHOR: Chkeidze, M. V.; Abesadze, T. B.; Melikadze, N. L.; Shekriladze, V. I.

TITLE: Voltage-to-code converter 16C

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institute kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem
(Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 29-43

TOPIC TAGS: code converter, fiber optics, optical computer component, analog to
digital converter

ABSTRACT: This article discusses converters of low voltages into code. These converters use high precision electrical measuring devices with luminous dials which are replaced by special coding matrices, made of coherently organized optical fiber-glass. A more useful coding system is one employing a mirror coding reflector which controls a photoelectric pickup. The conversion of continuous values into discrete is a result of a combination of operations: quantization of continuous quantities in time, quantization of continuous quantities with respect to level, coding of the level, and if necessary scanning the parallel code in time. The converter makes use of a metering device which measures reflected light rays. This

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L 47316-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007876

device takes its reading from the screen of the dial. If each element is connected to some register, which is not connected with other elements, there will be a separate signal for each variation in the input voltage. The design of the converters can be significantly simplified by using "fiber optics" in the conversion part of the device. Systems using fiber optics produce high resolution and eliminate halation. They give additional design possibilities, which are impossible with ordinary optics. When the converter with focusing mirror is compared with the one using fiber optics, it is found that the former is preferable. It is suggested that optical converters will be used widely in the future. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 m/s

L 27074-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2 GS/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: A16012356

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0249/0252

AUTHOR: Abesadze, T. B.; Melikadze, N. L.; Chkheidze, M. V.; Shekriladze, V. I.

49

ORG: none

BT1

TITLE: High-current converter of low voltage levels into a code^q

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po sredstvam promyshlennoy telemekhaniki. Moscow, 1963. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemechanics); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1966, 249-252

TOPIC TAGS: coding, binary code, analog digital encoder, optic communication, fiber optics

ABSTRACT: In view of the sensitivity of low-voltage levels to extraneous noise and the concomitant need for the use of amplification in each individual channel, the authors have developed a converter in which the level is measured by a deflecting-beam instrument, and in which the beam deflection is converted into a digital signal by means of a light-sensitive instrument (Fig. 1). The accuracy of such a converter depends both on the accuracy of the meter employed and on the minimum distance which separates two neighboring light-sensitive elements. If several light-sensitive elements are installed at each scale division, and if these elements are suitably arranged in columns, it is possible to code the results of the conversion in accordance with a prescribed law. A standard meter with sensitivity of several millivolts per scale division can be used. If an electrodynamic meter is used, it is possible to obtain in discrete code the amplitude of sinusoidal oscillations at any instant of time.

Card 1/2

L 27074-66

ACC NR: AT6012356

something which cannot be done with any other converter without the use of a rectifier. The code mask is placed on the surface of the focusing member of the instrument, and the scale can be printed photographically. Methods of eliminating the scale nonlinearity have been developed. The use of fiber optics can improve the resolution and the accuracy. Different types of optical fibers, with length of 30 cm, were tried. Types FEU-27 and FEU-31 photomultipliers were tested, and the latter turned out to be more sensitive. A scale of 100 divisions (10 binary digits) with measurement accuracy 0.1% calls for the use of an optical mask of 0.136×0.6 mm area, and a maximum width of the light beam of 136μ . The actual width chosen was 80μ . A signal of the order of 0.5 volts was obtained in all digits. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan66/ ATD PRESS: 425-8

Card 2/2 ✓

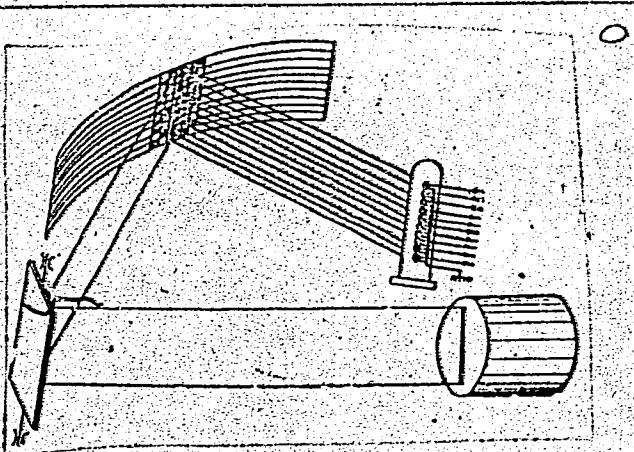


Fig. 1. Diagram of converter with focusing mirror.

[02]

AID P - 3820

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 8/25

Authors : Abdullayev, M. A., A. A. Velibekov, K. A. Karapetov and
A. S. Melikbekov

Title : Experience in applying the hydraulic formation ruptures
method ("breakthroughs") in oil recovery operations of
Azerbaydzhan

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #11, 44-49, N 1955

Abstract : The results of tests in "breakthroughs" secondary oil
recovery operations in the Baku region are reported.
Various cases are examined to evaluate factors
(technical factors and those relating to the nature of
particular strata) responsible for the difference in the
results. Charts, tables.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MELIKBEKOV, A S

AID P - 3964

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 9/27

Author : Melikbekov, A. S.

Title : Increase in the output of the oil wells of the Kara-Chukhursk-Zykhsk territory after the application of sea water for hydraulic pressure.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #12, 32-35, D 1955

Abstract : In the secondary method of oil recovery by water flooding on the Apsheron peninsula the amount of available alkaline underground reservoir water proved to be insufficient. Therefore sea water was used with satisfactory results. Tables, 2 references, 1954.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

AHDULLAYEV, Makhmud Ali oglu; VELIBEKOV, Abdul oglu; KARAFETOV, Karo
Ambarzumovich; MELIKBEKOV, Azhdar Sultanovich; ASADOV, I.M.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHETYIGEL', A.S., redaktor
izdatel'stva

[Hydraulic fracturing] Gidravlicheskiy razryv plasta. Pod red.
I.M. Asadova. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i
nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1956. 166 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:3)
(Petroleum engineering) (Oil wells)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARAPETOV, K.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hydraulic fracturing of oil sands. Neftianik 1 no.1:28-31 Ja '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobychе nefti.
(Petroleum engineering)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Some problems in the application of hydraulic fracturing of
oil sands in Azerbaijanian oil fields. Aserb.neft.khos. 35
no.8:15-18 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Azerbaijan--Petroleum engineering)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.; KARAPETOV, K.A.

Study of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institut for Petroleum
Production on the development of effective technology in hydraulic
fracturing of oil sands. Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.12:17-20 D '56.
(MLRA 10:3)
(Azerbaijan-Oil wells)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

DENISOV, F.I.; KARAPETOV, E.A.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Hydraulic fracturing of sands in the Siasan' field. Neft khoz. 35
no.2:31-34 P '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Siasan'--oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

DENISOV, F.I.; KARAPETOV, K.A.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Effectiveness of repeated hydraulic fracturing of strata. Azerb.
neft. khoz. 36 no.9:20-22 S '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum engineering)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; MELIKEBEKOV, A.S.

Analyzing the results of hydraulic fracturing of Azerbaijan
petroleum strata. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no. 4:24-26 Ap '58.
(Azerbaijan--Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing) (MIRA 11:8)

KARAPETOV, K.A., nauchnyy sotr.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S., nauchnyy sotr.;
CHERFAS, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: AMIROV, A.D.; BILANDARLY,
A.A.; DURMISHYAN, A.G.; LAYTSEV, Yu.V.; KOCHARYANTS, Sh.M.;
IERAGIMOV, E.S.; MASUMIAN, V.Ya.; TAGIYEV, Z.B.; CHERNOMORBIKOV,
M.Z.; KHALAFBEKOV, N.Kh.

[Instructions on the hydraulic fracturing of producing and
injection wells] Instruktsiia po primeneniiu gidravlicheskogo
razryva plasta v neftianykh i magnetatel'nykh skvazhinakh.
Baku, 1959. 58 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Azerbaidzhanskoje nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo nefte-
gazovoy promyshlennosti. 2. Chleny Azerbaidzhanskogo nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neftyanye promyshlennosti,
Azerbaizhanskij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobache
nefti (for Karapetov, Melikbekov).
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

KARAPETOV, Karo Ambartsumovich; MELIKBEKOV, Adzhar Sultanovich;
PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., telim.red.

[Hydraulic fracture of the stratum; experience of petroleum
workers of Azerbaijan] Gidravlicheskii razryv plasta; opyt
neftianikov Azerbaidszhana. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracture)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Hydraulic fracturing of strata in Georgian oil fields. Azerb.neft.
khoz. 38 no.4:22-26 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Georgia--Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.; BILANDARLI, A.A.; ZAYTSEV, Yu.V.

Exploitation of injection wells in the Kyurovdag field. Azerb. neft.
khoz. 38 no.8:26-29 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kyurovdag region (Azerbaijan)--oil field flooding)

DENISOV, F.I.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Using nomographs for calculating the incremental oil production
in hydraulic fracturing of strata. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.11:
28-31 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

BARYSHEV, V.M.; KARAPETOV, K.A.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Increasing the receptivity of injection wells by using surfactants.

Neft. khoz. 38 no.4:21-24 Ap '60.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Oil fields--Production methods)

(Surface active agents)

RASKHODOV, Grigoriy Fedorovich, prof.; MELIKHOV, Aleksey Stepanovich; DEVOCHKIN, N., red.

[Intercollective farm chick house] Mezhkolkhoznyi tsypliat-nik. Volgograd, Volgogradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 21 p.
10.21

1. Volgogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Mikhaylovskiy rayon (for Raskhodov). 2. Direktor Mikhaylovskoy inkubatorno-ptitsevodcheskoy stantsii, Mikhaylovskiy rayon (for Melikhov).

MELIKBEKOV, A.S.; ORUDZHEV, M.D., red.; TOROSYAN, R., tekhn. red.

[Artificial methods in oil and gas well bottom areas] Metody vozdeistviia na prizaboinuiu zonu neftianykh i gazonykh skvazhin. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1963. 120 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

(Secondary recovery of oil)

BAGIROV, M.K.; MELIKBEKOV, A.S.

Mechanostructural properties of the oil-sand mixture used in hydraulic
fracturing. Neft. khoz. 43 no.9:47-50 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

S/598/60/000/004/013/020
D217/D302

AUTHORS: Reznichenko, V.A., Ogurtsov, S.V. Lopatin, G.S.
and Melikbekova, S.A.

TITLE: Study of titanium production by the thermal magnesium
method

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego
splavy. No. 4. Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 122-131

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to study the nature of processes
occurring during reduction of $TiCl_4$ both under laboratory and close
to production conditions. First of all, the distribution of the pro-
ducts of reaction was studied. The work was carried out in a laboratory
reactor in the following sequence: 150-160 g of etched Mg was charged
into the reaction vessel, the pressure reduced to $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg and
purified argon passed to a residual pressure of 20-30 mm Hg. This pro-
cedure was repeated 3-4 times. Definite portions of $TiCl_4$ were trans-
ferred to the reactor at $750^{\circ}C$. After each transfer, the process was

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D217/D302

Study of titanium ...

interrupted and the reactor cooled to room temperature in an argon atmosphere. The reacting mass was cut longitudinally into two portions. One portion was used for photography and from the other, samples of the products of reaction were taken from various points and analyzed for Mg, Cl₂, Ti, and in an aqueous extract, for Mg and Cl₂. To study the dis-

tribution of metallic Ti, particularly with small tetrachloride consumptions (2-15%), the method of taking color prints in chromotropic acid was used. The results obtained in laboratory investigations were verified under production conditions. It was found that the production of metallic Ti by the thermal Mg method is a complicated physico-chemical process. The distribution of the products of reaction during the process and the formation and growth of Ti sponge are the same under laboratory as under production conditions. The formation of the profile of the growing Ti sponge can be controlled by varying the rate of supply of TiCl₄.

Soaking the products of reaction after the end of the process had no effect on the grain size of Ti. The conglomeration of Ti particles into sponge is due to their adhesion to Mg. There exists a relationship

Card 2/3

Study of titanium ...

S/598/60/000/004/013/020
D217/D302

between specific pressure and the rate of $TiCl_4$ supply which may be viewed as the reaction characteristic of the reduction process. By applying this reaction characteristic, it is possible to select the optimum rates of $TiCl_4$ supply to ensure maximum efficiency and a high recovery of Mg. Application of cooling enables $TiCl_4$ to be supplied at high average rates at any given temperature. There are 4 figures.



Card 3/3

L 3973-66 EPF(c) EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/ETC/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5024041 IJP(c) JD/NW/IT/AT UR/0057/65/035/009/1621/1633
537.523.5
AUTHOR: Moyzhes, B. Ya.; Baksht, F. G.; Melikiya, M. G. 77
TITLE: On the theory of low-voltage arc in cesium. II 77
SOURCE: Zhurnal tehnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1621-1633
TOPIC TAGS: thermionic energy conversion, arc mode, cesium 25, 44
ABSTRACT: The assumption is made that the concentration and temperature of electrons are sufficiently large to make possible an energy exchange between fast and slow electrons. Under such conditions, when the starting function is close to the Maxwellian, the expression for ion generation and recombination is derived along with formulas for electron-electron collisions and step excitations of atoms due to electron impact. By approximating the unknown functions by polynomials, the solution of the system of differential equations reduces to a system of transcendental equations, the solution of which can be facilitated by neglecting the effect of generation. The formulas derived are used to calculate the volt-ampere characteristics of a low-voltage arc-mode energy converter. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas and 5 figures. [ZL]
rd 1/2

L 3973-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024041
ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 14Nov64
NO REF Sov: 009

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 008

SUB CODE: EM
ATD PRESS: *F118*

PC
Card 2/2

MELIKHAN, Mek

57

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5460

Leningradskiy metallicheskij zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvizhdy ordona Lenina metallicheskij zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Drobilko; Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: G. A. Drobilko, B. A. Glebov, A. M. Mayzel; and M. Kh. Mernik; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology: Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer, Leningrad Dopartment, Mashgiz.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.

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Certain Problems (Cont.)

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COVERAGE: The experience of the LMZ (Leningradskiy metallichесkiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LMZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

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AND ASSEMBLY

Gamze, Z. M. [Engineer]. The Organization, Methods, and Trends in Efforts for Improving the Easy Manufacturability of Designs for Large Hydraulic Turbines
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MELIKHAN, Ye.K., inzh.

Use of ball burnishing in the finishing of apertures of hydraulic
turbine parts. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.4:31-32 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Metals--Finishing)

MELIKHAN, Ye.K., inzh.

Broaching of narrow slits in bushings using an electric spark
method. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.1:33-34 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

MELIKHAR, BOGUSLAV. B.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-24
Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Hydrolysis Industry.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15838.

Author : Melikbar Boguslav

Inst :

Title : Production of Highly Purified Alcohol from Sulfite Liquor.

Orig Pub: Chekhosl. tyazh. prom-st', 1957, No 9, 43-47.

Abstract: A diagram is shown and a description is given of an apparatus for the production of the aforesaid alcohol. The resulting alcohol meets the specifications of Czechoslovak State Standard 660825 of May 1956.

Card : 1/1

MELIKHAR, B. B.

✓ A two-column, continuously operating rectification apparatus. B. B. Melikhov (Gradec-Kralove, Czechoslovakia). *Spatenty zemí světa*, 33, No. 2, 53-51087).—The equipment is described (drawing shown) and the operating conditions for the various parts thereof are presented. Analyses for EtOH, acetylides, fuel oil, sulfuric acidity, esters, and MeOH are given. Werner Jacobson

MELIKHOV, A., inzhener.

Quarry used by more than one collective farm. Sel'.stroi.ll no.5:4
My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Orlovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh.
(Orel Province--Quarries and quarrying)

MELIKHOV, A. A. Cand Ped Sci -- (diss) "Study of methods of ^{the} tactical training
of football players with the application of technical means of communication."
Mos, 1957. 13 pp 20 cm. (State Central Order of Lenin Inst of Physical Culture
im Stalin), 110 copies (KL, 24-57, 121)

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F

Country	: USSR
Category	: Microbiology, Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Aerobic Bacilli.
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1955, No 10'859
Author	: <u>Velikhov A.D.</u>
Institut.	: Moscow Veterinary Academy
Title	: The Use of Blood Agar in the Differentiation of the Anthrax Bacillus From Certain Aerobic Soil Bacilli
Orig Pub.	: Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 19, No 2, part I, 86-88.
Abstract	: No abstract.
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